

Truce Accord Reported; Meet on Signing Details

By Daily Worker Foreign Department

The Koreans and Chinese yesterday agreed to sign an armistice in the Korean war after receiving pledges from U.S. officials that the terms would be strictly observed. Terms of the agreement, however, fell short of U.S. guarantees of action to prevent the Syngman Rhee clique from sabotaging the armistice. Syngman Rhee, in an exclusive statement to International News Service last Saturday, said again he would go along with the U.S. in observing a truce, but "for a few months" only. He added his determination to "free North Korea" from the Koreans and Chinese "at all costs."

U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles also declared the Eisenhower Administration's intentions of working with Rhee to "unify" Korea.

The Korean-Chinese reply to the U. S. proposal, delivered by General Nam Il of the Korean-Chinese truce delegations, reserved the right of their governments to deal with any new provocation by Rhee. They warned that they would "promptly rise to take action against aggression" should Rhee's forces violate the terms of the armistice.

And they received from the U. S. Command the promise not to support such a Rhee violation with supplies, equipment or help in the fighting, as well as the pledge to maintain the truce if the Koreans and Chinese are obliged

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Stevenson Sees Peril Of McCarthy Growing

Adlai E. Stevenson declared at the weekend they considered Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy a menace to democratic government. Stevenson said in Paris that McCarthyism has become a "rather serious danger" in the U. S.

"When McCarthy started out, Stevenson said, he 'could be considered a little tiger.' 'It seems to me,' he added, 'that McCarthyism runs the risk of pre-empting from now on a rather serious threat, so much so that it would not be out of place to make an analogy with certain aspects of the beginning of Hitlerism.'

"We're going to try to convince the Republicans of this truth. The Democrats don't doubt it."

Meanwhile, in the Senate's Permanent Investigating Subcommittee, headed by McCarthy, continued refusal of the three Democratic members to rejoin the committee left McCarthy saddled with the task of operating with only the four Republican members. All four Republican votes would be needed to take official action.

McCarthy, in an attempt to give his subcommittee a new lease on life, made public a report based on hearings he held last spring, charging western nations were continuing to trade with People's China.

McCarthy estimated this trade totaled more than \$2,000,000,000. The report was signed by the chairman and the three GOP members. The three Democratic members had no part in releasing the report to the press.

UE Vote Beats Raider's at Euclid Lamp

CLEVELAND, July 19.—The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers beat off a raid of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers at General Electric's Euclid Lamp Works, 416 to 279. This was an improvement for the UE over its majority in 1950.

The campaign was marked by red-baiting by IUE organizers.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ASKS FOUR-POWER PARLEY

STOCKHOLM, July 19.—The delegates at the conference here of the Socialist International, representing affiliates in 31 countries, approved a resolution calling for four-power peace negotiations.

The resolution said the conference of foreign ministers proposed by the foreign ministers of U. S., Britain and France last week, does not go far enough.

The resolution also demanded that the conference be held before September when West German elections are scheduled, and that its agenda should not be limited to the German and Austrian issues.

The conference also condemned the proposed "defense" agreement between the U. S. and Franco Spain.

The socialists held their conference here simultaneously with the congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, also held here.

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PREVIEW OF DULLES' 'PEACE PLAN' FOR GERMANY:

U. S. Taxpayers' Billions Handed to Nazi Bondholders

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The law firms of two secretaries of state were involved in a deal last week which fleeced American taxpayers of \$2 billion on behalf of Nazis, their helpers and Wall Street banks. The law firms were Sullivan and Cromwell, formerly headed by John Foster Dulles, present

NOT ONE CENT FOR VICTIMS OF NAZIS

BONN, Germany, July 19.—The Bundesart, upper house of the West German parliament, has refused to approve a bill indemnifying the victims of Nazi persecution. The Bundesart rejected the indemnification bill, passed by the lower house, stating it would place too great a

financial burden on the West German Federation.

The indemnification bill provided that the Bonn government pay to victims of Nazi persecution or their heirs \$952,000,000 before the end of 1962.

Secretary of State, and Covington, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb. Acheson stands for Dean Acheson, Secretary of State in the Truman Administration.

The deal was put across under pressure from the State Department and was pushed through the Senate by 46 to 16. It was a bill under which the government would excuse the West German government from paying \$2 billion of a \$3.2 billion debt advanced for postwar "aid." In turn, the Bonn government would use its savings to pay off holders of pre-Hitler German government bonds at face value and at five and a half percent interest (average interest on U.S. government bonds is only two and a half percent).

Questions from Senators as to who held these bonds and how much they totaled failed to bring any response from the backers of the measure. Not even State Department representatives, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, would reveal that information, it was disclosed by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D-Ia), a member of that Committee.

SOFT-PEDALED

But opposition Senators brought out enough on the floor of the Senate to bare another crude giveaway on behalf of foreign as well as Wall Street bankers. Nevertheless, most of the papers either did not carry the story, or carried it only partially on inside pages. Senators who helped expose this swindle included Gillette, James E. Murray (D-Mont), Paul Douglas (D-Ill), Wayne Morse (Ind-Ore) and Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY).

Most of these bonds were floated under previous Republican Administrations and by the biggest Wall Street firms, including J. P. Morgan, Dillon-Roth, Chase Na-

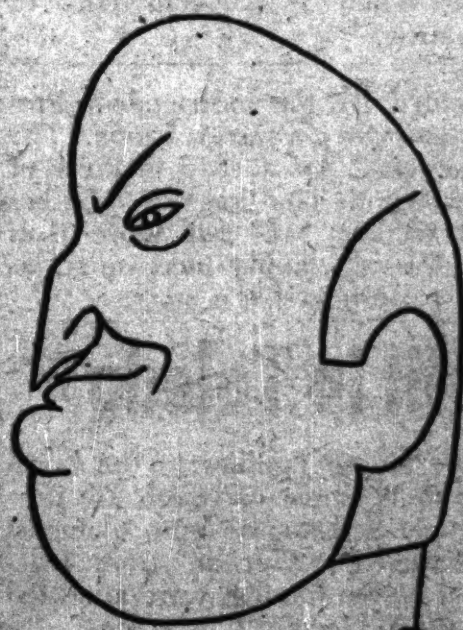
Farley's Grab for Control Irks Demo Rank and File

By MICHAEL SINGER

Rank and file Democrats and many important leaders of the party showed signs of concern over the weekend as evidence grew that James A. Farley, the organization's most anti-labor and pro-fascist spokesman in New York state, was now embarked on his all-out campaign to take over the

leadership. The Farley blitz, as it is called in some Democratic circles, has already virtually made certain that three of the five county leaders will designate Mayor Impellitteri today for the party's mayoralty campaign.

While this coup is being fought by supporters of Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner, who are expected to challenge Impellitteri in the Sept. 15 primaries if the mayor is nominated today, the Farley drive has already made breakthroughs in the city and state machine. It has won over Kenneth Sutherland, Brooklyn county leader, to the side of James A. Roe of Queens and Jeremiah Sullivan of Richmond; caused several progressive-minded but weak-hearted Democratic leaders to talk of "compromise" with the Farleyites; has encouraged Christian Front and book-burning McCarthyite elements to seize the initiative in many local districts;



FARLEY

has disheartened pro-Roosevelt forces who see little hope that the present die-hard leaders will stop or even want to stop the Farley steamroll; and has given the Dewey Republicans a new hope of taking over City Hall, either through a "strong" candidate like Robert Moses or a straight Dewey

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Rent Complaints Committee Is Named in Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 (FP).—With rent control expiring July 31, acting mayor James L. Halley named 11 members of a fair rent committee to investigate complaints. Some tenants have already been receiving notices of increases up to 200 percent.

The mayor's committee is unpaid and has no enforcement powers. It includes Secretary Frank White of the San Francisco CIO Council. An AFL representative will be appointed if the Central Labor Council wants one. The committee also includes real estate operators, among them president Douglas Dorn of the Apartment House Owners Association, who campaigned against extending rent control.

Supervisors Dewey Mead and John J. Sullivan have warned landlords that if unreasonable increases

are made, including attempts to get rid of tenants by excessive rent boosts, "it will be necessary to put some teeth in the committee."

Mead said "some of these landlords are going completely crazy" in spite of appeals by their own organizations to limit rent increases to 10 or 11 percent. He warned the building owners: "Either use your judgment or you'll get the stiffest piece of legislation you ever saw in your life."

All the committee can do now is to ask the landlord to lower his rent or, if he refuses, try to find other accommodations for the complaining tenant.

Explore Joint CIO-AFL Action At Harvester

CHICAGO, July 19 (FP).—Int'l. Harvester Co. workers, who belong to 22 different unions, are battling to crack the company's obstinate refusal to open its contracts for the kind of wage adjustments recently made by the major auto companies.

A strike vote is under way among 24,000 CIO United Auto Workers members in 10 Harvester plants around the country. A UAW committee has been named to explore possible "joint strike action" with the Int'l. Assn. of Machinists (AFL), which represents production workers in the Milwaukee plant and departments in other plants.

So far the UAW has turned down all unity bids from the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which is conducting a battle for similar wage demands at 10 Harvester plants.

It was a little over a year ago that Harvester workers began a series of bitter strikes that lasted all through the spring, summer and fall. It began with an AFL strike at the Milwaukee plant, followed by the UAW walkout at Melrose Park, Ill., and then by the UE strike at eight plants.

The strike front was largely disunited, however, and the Harvester company took full advantage of the fact, beating down each union in succession. But the unions may make a comeback this year.

A noteworthy strike vote has already been taken at Harvester's Wisconsin Steel plant in Chicago, where the 3,200 workers are represented by the independent Progressive Steelworkers Union. The vote was 1,355 to 878 in favor of a walkout. The issue is whether the workers will get more than the 8½-cent hourly increase set as the pattern in basic steel.

Jimcrow Housing Hit in Toledo

TOLEDO.—This auto town, a close neighbor of Detroit, saw a blow struck recently at segregated public housing, when Federal Judge Frank L. Klob signed a consent decree banning segregation not later than Oct. 23 of this year.

Action came as a result of a suit filed by four Negro families seeking an injunction against the Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority (TMHA) to gain admittance to three East Toledo units which are lily white.

The Federal decree, approved also by the TMHA counsel, can mark the end of a long struggle to

place Negro families in the housing units, some of which are now vacant. Some anti-Negro elements threatened to "secede from Toledo" if Negro families were admitted to the projects.

Plaintiffs in the Federal Court action were Otis Vann, war veteran and father of three; Herschell Davis, father of two; Rosie Cooper, mother of two and Leon Hamilton, and his wife Ruby.

In Detroit two of the biggest projects, Barkside and Herman Gardens are lily-white with Mayor Albert W. Cobo and his lily white City Council pals refusing to break the lily white character of both permanent housing projects.

Many Children Killed Working on Farm Machines, Survey Shows

By Federated Press

The National Child Labor Committee has called on farm employers and parents to reduce the shocking toll of fatalities and serious injuries of young children working with farm machines.

"Unless it is recognized that children and farm machines are a dangerous combination, we shall continue to harvest a bumper crop of tragic accidents," committee Secretary Gertrude Folks Zimand said.

In nine states where five or more accidents were reported in the press during last fall's harvest-

ing and this spring's planting, a committee survey showed 110 accidents, of which 38 were fatal. The states surveyed were Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Ages of the injured children ranged from 6 to 17 years, with 55 under 14 years and 17 under 10.

Mrs. Zimand stressed that these figures were based on newspaper accounts and therefore provide only fragmentary evidence of the severity of the problem. She said tractors were responsible for 89 percent of these accidents to

youngsters and for 87 percent of the fatalities. "These figures," she said, "do not include the many children, some as young as two or three years, injured or killed while pleasure-riding on tractors with an older person, but only children injured while engaged in farm work."

Unlike other industries in which work about hazardous machines is barred by law for children between 16 and 18 years, agriculture has no such safeguards, she said. The survey showed that children as young as seven years have been maimed and killed while driving tractors.

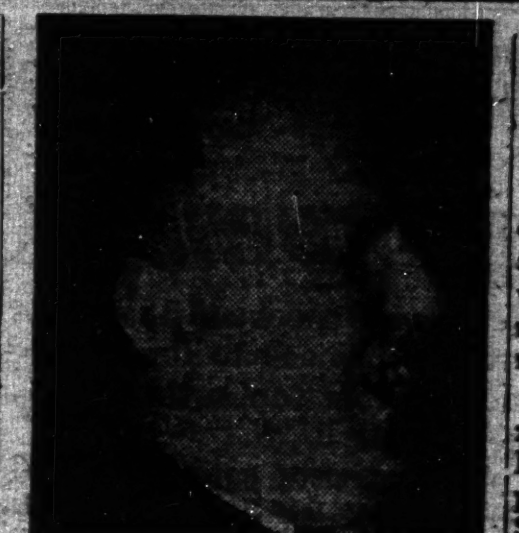
Agree on Status Of Pittsburgh Brewery Locals

PITTSBURGH, July 19 (FP).—Officers of three locals of the CIO United Brewery Workers, accused of trying to lead 2,100 members into the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL), made peace out of court last week with their international leaders.

In Judge Ralph T. Bell's common pleas court, six top officers of the three locals, and UBW President Karl F. Feller of Cincinnati signed a stipulation pledging their loyalty to the union and the CIO.

The trusteeship imposed on the locals by the international July 9 was then lifted and the local officers, who had been deposed by the action, were reinstated with assurances there would be no reprisals.

Bell dissolved a temporary injunction which had frozen \$455,000 of the three locals.



BECK

The loyalty stipulation seemed automatically to bar any immediate move by the local leaders to switch to the teamsters union, as 10 locals in New York state recently did. The settlement here may also have an effect on brewery locals in Philadelphia, Detroit and Chicago, where the rank and file is reportedly considering moving into the teamsters.

In the Pittsburgh district it may bar any change in the locals' status quo for at least a year. Negotiations between the CIO and brewing companies for a new contract will probably begin July 20.

B'nai B'rith of Chicago Assails McCarthyism

CHICAGO.—A three-day district convention of the B'nai B'rith here at the Conrad Hilton Hotel last week dealt with the "fearsome phenomenon" of McCarthyism and its menace to the Jewish people.

The national head of the organization's Anti-Defamation League, Henry E. Schultz, devoted his report to the pro-fascist Wisconsin Senator and his supporters who are "playing fast and loose with our traditional liberties."

The 1,000 delegates also reiterated their stand in opposition to the McCarran-Walter Act.

Schultz dealt with what he called "the present escapade into book-burning," and stated that "our traditional liberties are enveloped in the flames."

"The politically ambitious men who are lighting the bonfires have a profound fear of books," he said. "They stand in awe of the printed word."

"Enough of these books in the hands of enough Americans could destroy their greedy drive for power."

Reuther Hopes Members Will Forget Auto Union's Peace Resolution

DETROIT.—Some UAW officials would like to forget the following highpoints of the peace resolution adopted by the convention of the union held in March in Atlantic City. These are: The inclusion of Soviet Premier Malenkov's statement that "there is no disputed or undecided question that cannot be decided by peaceful means."

Or the urging by the convention's 3,000 delegates with only several objections for the U.S. government to "sit down" with the Soviet leaders and talk concrete cases. The resolution says:

"Through long experience organized labor has demonstrated that negotiations at the bargaining table can become a satisfactory alternative for a contest of economic power when both sides prefer peace to war. Negotiations is not appeasement, neither in collective bargaining nor in international relations. Signing a good contract rather than calling a strike is not to sell out, but to advance, the cause of the workers."

"Out of our experience we recognize there are two kinds of solution for the tension that grips the world today. We know that unless we find a way to talk it out, we shall be forced eventually to shoot it out, with tragic consequences which no man dares contemplate."

"Lasting peace has never been, and will not be won for the people of the world by war, but some day an enduring peace may be achieved through the long and patient process of negotiating settlements of international differences."

The resolution rapped the current moves to scrap the Yalta and

Potsdam agreements, denounced resolution rejected the Eisenhower "reckless military adventures" who advise an all out war in Asia. The back Chiang Kia-shek.

REUTHER AND 'PROJECT X' An Editorial

IF NICOLAI SHVERNIK, president of the Soviet Trade Unions, were to grab a plane, fly to Windsor, Canada, and speak over radio station CKLW urging unemployed Kaiser, Chrysler, DeSoto and Tank Arsenal workers to riot and rise up against their government, a justified wave of indignation would come forth from Detroit auto workers.

Yet last week, President Walter Reuther of the CIO and UAW, flew into West Berlin to provocatively call upon the workers of East Germany to rise up against their government. He offered to provide them with money and weapons.

This was preceded by a speech he made in Stockholm calling for a line of provocation and incitement of "Project X" violence in the People's Democracies, "if need be also with weapons."

Not since his fellow delegate James B. Carey called for "cooperation with the fascists to defeat the Communists" three years ago has so brazen a speech been delivered by a labor leader.

What must be of great concern to all workers who yearn for peace, is the effort of Reuther to abandon the line of the recent UAW convention resolution on foreign policy which called for negotiations with the Soviet leaders for peace.

A quote from the resolution is apropos: "Out of our experience we recognize there are two kinds of solution for the tension that grips the world today. We know that unless we find a way to talk it out, we shall be forced to eventually shoot it out, with tragic consequences which no man dares contemplate." (Now Reuther wants to "shoot it out.")

Evidently he has decided to violate the decision of the 3,000 delegates of the UAW convention who voted for peace.

Apparently he is trying to put over the idea that growing unemployment can be curbed by new shooting wars to provide new war jobs. But any new wars will be as "insane," "useless" and "costly" as the one in Korea. An additional 137,000 American casualties is a price no auto worker wants to pay.

Reuther should be exploring the possibilities of trade between all countries of the world. This would meet the new and growing unemployment problems of Detroit auto workers. The night Reuther flew into Berlin, headlines in the Detroit press screamed about thousands facing layoffs because of war work cutbacks.

With growing unemployment before us, undoubtedly many locals will begin to press for trade to be opened up with any country of the world which wants to buy cars, trucks, buses, farm implements which UAW members produce.

Un-Americans Call Officers Of Beer Union

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Three New York officers of the CIO United Brewery Workers are scheduled to testify tomorrow before the House Un-American Activities Committee. They were subpoenaed last week, according to Rep. Harold H. Velde (R-Ill.), the un-Americans' chairman, who identified them as William Greenstein, Charles Klare and I. Philip Sipser, all officials of the union's New York City joint executive board. Velde said the three will be questioned in secret but the session may be opened to the public later in the day.

UAW Holding Harvester Strike Vote

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19 (FP).—A strike vote at International Harvester plants around the country was authorized yesterday at a meeting here of the CIO United Auto Workers Harvester council. The UAW represents 24,000 production workers in the plants.

The Indianapolis local has already voted in favor of a strike, union spokesmen said. Other plants where strike votes will be taken are at Fort Wayne and Evansville, Ind., Chicago, Melrose Park and Canton, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Memphis, Tenn., and Springfield, O.

Council chairman Tom Burns said a committee would be set up to plan joint strategy and joint negotiations with the AFL Intl. Assn. of Machinists, which has members at Harvester plants in Louisville, Ky., West Pullman, Ill., and Milwaukee.

The UAW is seeking the same contract improvements it won from General Motors, Chrysler and Ford. The union has a five-year contract with Harvester which does not expire until Aug. 30, 1955. It may be reopened on 60-day notice.

Maurice Tobin Dies at 52



TOBIN

SCITUATE, Mass., July 19.—Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor in the Truman Cabinet, died today a few minutes after suffering a heart attack while reading the Sunday newspapers at his summer home here. He was 52.

With Tobin when he died were his wife, Helen, and the three Tobin children, Carol, 17; Helen, 19, and Maurice, Jr., 15.

Tobin was born in Roxbury, Mass., May 21, 1901. His father, James, a carpenter and a native of Ireland, came to the U. S. in 1883.

In 1937, Tobin was elected Boston's Mayor, and he succeeded himself in 1941. He became Governor in 1944.

Romania, Finland Sign Trade Pact

LONDON, July 19.—Romania and Finland have signed a new trade pact, Moscow Radio announced today.

Romania will export oil products, chemicals and wood products to Finland in return for machinery, cast iron pipe and other goods, the radio announced.

Walkouts in Japan Fight Strike Ban Bill

TOKYO, July 19 (ALN).—Three million Japanese workers struck and held mass rallies in protest against the Yoshida government's strike ban bill. The workers belong to more than 30 affiliated unions of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

A 12-day school strike was conducted by 880 students of the Tokyo Aquatic Products School in protest against requisitioning of one of their school buildings for military purposes.

Renew Offer of Rail Engineer Union Merger

BOSTON, July 18.—The Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, meeting here in convention, yesterday renewed the proposal for a merger with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The latter union is holding its own convention in Cleveland.

In 1949 a similar merger effort was made. It was approved by the 100,000-member firemen's organization but was rejected by the 80,000-member engineers.

McCarthy Opposes This Probe

On Jan. 2, 1953, the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate Rules Committee submitted its report resulting from its investigation of the affairs of Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

The report (page 22) indicates that McCarthy diverted to his own use monies contributed to him for other purposes, in apparent violation of federal law. The Statute of Limitations may expire on this matter this year.

Is Attorney General Brownell, who has the complete report and all documents on the matter before him, waiting until the statute expires in the case before acting? It appears so.

Labor organizations and individuals should write the Justice Department, demanding that Brownell act on this and other charges filed in his office against McCarthy.

This is one investigation that McCarthy opposes.



MC CARTHY

Dockers Urged to Fight for Pay Hike, Own Hiring Hall

A call to longshoremen to press for a raise of 23 cents an hour, and a union hiring hall through which only "regular" longshoremen would be dispatched to jobs are featured

under Dewey's control, unless we protect ourselves first with our own union hiring halls.

"We must beat Dewey and the shipowners to the punch by fighting now for the union hiring hall."

The paper was sharply critical, however, of the reported objective of the officialdom of Joe Ryan to negotiate first only on a hiring hall plan, with wages, conditions, welfare plan issues and other matters left to later talks. The paper was also critical of the ILA's Wage Scale Committee for not making known to the longshoremen the demands put before the shipowners last week.

Ryan, presumably, is interested in reaching a quickie deal with the shipowners on the hiring hall in time for its presentation to the AFL's executive council by the Aug. 10 deadline, as evidence that the ILA has carried out the order to abolish the shapeup.

The state plan, enacted into law, requires all longshoremen to register with one of the state-operated employment information centers to qualify for work, with shipowner hiring bosses still free to pick the men they want in a hiring center.

The law does provide, however, for the incorporation into the state's system of such hiring procedures as the union and employers may agree upon.

The shipowners want state operation of hiring.

The union is asking for the

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HASHMALL FRAMEUP OK'D BY OHIO APPEALS COURT

AKRON, O., July 19.—The Ninth District Court of Appeals last week unanimously upheld the conviction of Frank Hashmall and his sentence to the Ohio Penitentiary for 1 to 10 years on the frameup charge of using a false name to register a car.

Atty. Jack B. Dworken of Cleveland who filed the appeal for Hashmall said he would carry the case to the State Supreme Court.

The three appellate judges did not write a formal opinion on the appeal from the sentence imposed by Common Pleas Judge Walter B. Wanamaker.

Hashmall was arrested last November, when he came home from his job at an Akron machine shop. His residence was illegally searched without a warrant, and the police found what they called "Communist literature." In County Jail he was severely beaten.

Hashmall had been forced to get a job under another name in order to provide for his wife and two small children, because of the

company-FBI blacklist. He is well-known in Ohio as a participant in the youth and labor movements there for the past ten years. In 1948 his home was wrecked by a press-incited vigilante gang at Columbus, Ohio.

The "Crime" which Akron officials hit on to railroad him to prison was that of getting title to his own car under an assumed name.

The County Prosecutor used a state statute against improper registration of motor vehicles. The announced purpose of this statute is to "prevent the importation of stolen motor vehicles and thefts and frauds in the transfer of titles to motor vehicles."

The Akron Committee for Civil Rights has urged that funds to carry on the fight for Hashmall be sent to the committee, P.O. Box 657, Akron, O. The committee also urges letters of protest to Gov. Frank Lausche, Columbus, O. and personal letters to Hashmall, No. 94602, Ohio State Penitentiary.

Capitalist Sees Rise Certain In East Trade

The Soviet Union is waging an economic peace offensive and is succeeding because "our own American policies are forcing a situation under which east-west trade becomes a necessity for the economic survival of Western Europe."

That is the view expressed by Warren Lee Pierson, chairman of Trans-World Airlines and chairman of the U. S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, in a report on the recent ICC Congress in Vienna to which the Soviet Union sent observers.

"Most Europeans today would prefer not to rely upon American aid," Pierson declared. "The world is impatient for a resumption of normal trade, which now is prevented by ideological differences. The Soviets are aware of this."

Noting that the Soviets pushed

Buick Strike Vote Set for This Week

By WILLIAM ALLAN

FLINT, Mich., July 19.—The Buick Local 599 of the CIO United Auto Workers has asked its 20,000 members for a heavy strike vote this Tuesday and Wednesday against speedup and disciplining of union members by General Motors.

There are 32 speedup cases involved, one discharge case, 78 unsettled grievances with 19 more coming up, and the unwarranted dismissal of committeemen Jake Brady and Ken Austin.

The union leadership is advising the workers that a strike vote is their only weapon in this situation. Otis Bishop, speaking at a recent meeting of Buick local officers and union committeemen said:

"Everything is hanging fire, your committee has tried everything, but evidently orders from higher up are coming, so now conditions are like they were before the

union in 1937. We ask you to stand behind us with an emphatic strike vote."

Cliff Rock, president of the Buick Local, said recently.

"District after district in the plant reports speedup caused by management's frenzied efforts to squeeze the last nickel of profit out of the workers as it strives to capture every possible sale. . . . Management is using every trick in the book as it pits the new employee against the seniority employee, the night worker against the day worker, the apple polisher against the good trade unionist."

In factories 10 and 11, he said, "the speedup is so terrific that management has abandoned all semblance of cleanliness and gets very careless on safety hazards. They no longer use brooms for sweeping out the departments. The dirt and refuse get so deep they have to resort to shovels."

The union had decided to take a strike vote back in June but postponed it for 30 days. Following the postponement, management began again speedup, firing workers and refusing to bargain.

H. L. Bishop, a worker in Buick, writes in the Flint Weekly Review: "When will they stop stealing more production per hour? Answer: when the great god of efficiency has been sufficiently appeased. Will more pieces per hour do it? No, because his stomach has no memory at all. He is the false god of monopoly that can be held at bay by a militant fearless union."

School Building Budget Hit as Inadequate

The Board of Education's school construction program for 1954 was assailed yesterday by Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, as inadequate to meet the needs of the growing school population.

The board's announcement that the new \$100,000,000 building plan was the "greatest" in the city's history is misleading, Mrs. Russell declared, because the board failed to state that no

schools were built during the war, that 365 out of 800 schools are over 50 years old, and that there is a backlog of \$75,000,000 of necessary plumbing and structural repairs.

Actual new school construction proposed by the board amounts to 23 new schools at a cost of \$61,180,000.

The Teachers Union proposes: "Construction of 50 new schools per year."

• Elimination of the backlog of repairs and renovations in four years.

• That the Board of Education support legislation for a \$600,000,000 state bond issue and an immediate state appropriation of \$100,000,000 for school construction, to be divided between New York and upstate areas.

• That the board support federal legislation for a \$10 billion federal appropriation over a 10-year period

for school construction.

"To secure Board of Estimate approval for such a program," Mrs. Russell said, "the support of an informed and aroused public is imperative. The Board of Education has a responsibility to give the parents and the community in general a true picture of the woeful state of our school plant. Issuing rosy reports of the situation, or giving the impression that the problem is about to be solved, does a disservice in this respect."

World of Labor

by George Morris



The South Growing as An Anti-Union 'Refuge'

THE PROBLEM of unionizing the South has always been a basic one for the American trade unions. But we are now at a point where it must be faced vigorously and decisively or the basis of the labor movement as a whole will be seriously undermined.

Plants are moving southward in droves, and industrial expansion is moving mainly southward. This is no longer a "textile problem." Many industries are feeling the trend.

One of the oldest and largest hat firms is at present struck by its 1,500 in Norwalk, Conn., in an effort by the workers to halt the shift of certain of its departments to southern towns. The electrical and machine manufacturing industry, hitherto regarded as a "northern" industry, is now shifting southward.

An official of the CIO's electrical union (IUE) noted the other day that General Electric and Westinghouse are shutting down plants in Trenton, Bloomfield, Bellville, New Jersey, and of other northern towns with operations shifting to big new and most modern plants like those built by GE in Louisville and Westinghouse in Raleigh, N.C.

Workers of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. plant in Elizabeth, N.J., are being laid off and their work goes to new plants opened by the company in Piquette, N.C., and Anderson, S.C. Sylvania Electrical, Magnavox, Bosch & Lomb and Sperry Gyroscope are among the others expanding southward.

Some New England towns are in a depression state due to the wholesale runaway of textile and other industries to the south—industries that had been the basis of their economic life for generations. Those New England areas now holding conferences and developing movements for

legislative help on their "economic drought," are feeling in an acute form what other areas are only beginning to taste.

THE BASIC IMPETUS for this economic migration remains the traditional one—flight from unionism and the quest for new fields for super-exploitation. The extremely reactionary regimes in the south providing a more ruthless protection from unionism; the much more lower living standards and consequent low wage levels; the prevalence of jimcrow and the opportunity it offers for extra intensive exploitation of the Negro workers, are still the inducements. But we also have some new factors that are responsible for the new vigor for the southward shift and expansion of industry.

1. The shift southward is greatly stimulated by government military projects that for a number of political and technical reasons as well as those noted above are being mainly located in the south.

2. Military orders and the 1950 tax provision which enables private companies to obtain income tax concessions on plant and equipment depreciation covering the bulk of their cost within five years (in place of 20-25 years). That made it possible for firms to build new plants, with the government paying the bulk of the cost. That means that the government not only gives the corporations the orders that yield the present-day lush profits, but also the new plants the companies claim they need to fill those orders.

3. The corporations are taking advantage of the opportunity to not only locate the plants out of easy reach of unions and within areas of cheapest labor, but, at the same time to build the most modern and best planned and equipped plants in their

chains. In a number of cases they are solving, virtually at government cost, their long-planned projects to centralize widely scattered departments under one big single roof. GE is doing that in its new Louisville plant where the operations of several northern plants will be concentrated.

IT SHOULD be quite apparent that only the current high level of military expenditures and the temporary, now weakening "prosperity" is able to sustain the extra capacity being built.

As soon as the first stage of an economic decline and some leveling off of war production begin, the corporations will really take advantage. They will shut down not their most modern and profitable enterprises, but their oldest and least profitable. They will do what some steel companies have already been doing. They shut down old furnaces and shifted work to the newly-built plants. That has also been the process in the coal and metal-mining fields. The "marginal" mines are shut down.

On top of everything is the policy of the Eisenhower government to help "free enterprise" by auctioning off plants built by the government, especially synthetic rubber enterprises. They, too, are mainly located in the south. Akron has long ago ceased to be the concentrated rubber center of the country.

What are the unions doing in face of this situation? Less than they did in former days. The CIO's southern organizing activities are down to almost nothing. Some affiliates of the AFL or CIO seem to worry and on occasions even take some steps on their own to protect the levels they won up north.

But those measures are like pinpricks compared to the great task. AFL and CIO leaders, while admitting the situation is growing serious, have no effective program for an organizing drive. From the looks of things, they don't even have an agreement to stop raiding, so most of the effort isn't wasted in inter-union struggle. They are far more excited over their junkets to Europe to lend a hand in propaganda and spy activities aimed at the workers behind the "Iron Curtain," than they are in meeting the ever-growing real menace in our own South.

Admit Socialist World Outpacing Capitalism

By Labor Research Association

A SIGNIFICANT article has appeared in the July, 1953, issue of "Foreign Affairs," a quarterly magazine whose editorial board includes such names as John W. Davis, Allen W. Dulles, George F. Kennan, and John J. McCloy.

Entitled "The Soviet Economy Outpaces the West," and written by an Oxford Fellow, Peter Wiles, it includes several revealing comparisons about economic progress in the capitalist and socialist sectors of the world.

Although Wiles is hostile to the Soviet Union and works over the typical array of anti-Soviet falsifications, his general conclusions are important.

Wiles starts right out to demonstrate that socialism is superior to capitalism, and he berates those who will not even entertain the thought that such a possibility might exist. He writes: "Today the West finds difficulty in conceding the possibility that the rate of economic growth—especially in strategic articles, not luxuries—is higher in Communist than in non-Communist countries."

He then adds: "... from the most skeptical studies the fact of a superior rate or growth does emerge... by whatever other criteria economics may be judged, Communism is at any rate beating 'capitalism,' whether in the form of laissez-faire or of the welfare state, in its rate of growth."

Making doubtful assumptions that are favorable to capitalism's performance and using statistical comparisons and data that he admits are weighted against the productive performance of the Soviet Union, Wiles nevertheless concludes:

It is thus clear that by this academic comparison Soviet economic development betters all recorded data for the West."

So, he continues, "It is thus likely, that even assuming full employment in most capitalist countries most of the time (a big assumption—LRA) the Soviet economy will grow more quickly."

THERE IS ALSO a short pas-

sage touching on the industrial development in the People's Democracies. In contrast to the wild stories circulating in the U.S. press about the imminent economic collapse in Eastern Europe, Wiles notes: "It may be asked if Czechoslovakia, the only advanced and industrialized country yet overrun by Communism, shows a lower rate of growth than other satellites. People's Democracies—LRA) The answer is no. Her index of production reads thus: 1948-100; 1949-115; 1950-135; 1951-156... There is thus no consolation here, and no confirmation of the doctrine that Communism is unable to take over and work an advanced country."

Wiles also recognizes that the construction of basic heavy industry is at present favored in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, at the expense of lighter, consumer industries. However, he points out, "In the long run, and if progress continues at this rate, it will certainly be reversed... (and that) there must one day be a higher standard of living too..."

All this, of course, leaves the author very unhappy. At the beginning of his article, he bravely announced, "Some people are shallow enough to suppose that if this superiority (more rapid Soviet economic growth than capitalist growth—LRA) is admitted the whole case of the free world is lost."

YET AFTER proving quite satisfactorily that socialism is a form of economic organization superior to capitalism, Wiles has not offered much hope for his "free" world. Lamely he concludes:

"This is not the place to say exactly what ought to be done, even if the writer presumed to know. Preventive war is immoral, a revolution or appeasement next to impossible. Too great hopes should not be set on trouble in the Kremlin over the succession. The solution for the problem raised here lies without doubt in the economic field. We must raise our production and keep the gap between us and them as great as it now is. Otherwise, time is on their side."

This is fine as far as it goes, but Wiles offers no suggestions on how to raise capitalist production and its rate of growth.

One significant remark on this subject appears elsewhere in his article. In discussing the phenomenal rate of growth of the Soviet economy, Wiles remarks: "Only in wartime do capitalist systems show comparable rates of growth."

Perhaps that is why the U.S. stock market trembles every time peace is mentioned.

Imperialism and Its Political Prisoners

By HERBERT APTHEKER

THE ARMED intervention by U.S. forces in Korea—under the transparent veil of UN approval—is a culmination of the long and bloody record of Wall Street imperialism. Most Americans, however, have no idea of the existence of this record because Big Business has assiduously spread the idea, by every propaganda means at its disposal, that the foreign policy of the United States has been benevolent, pacific and generous, unlike the "unfortunate excesses" of British, or German or French or Italian or Dutch or Belgian or Japanese imperialism.

The fact of the matter is that though Wall Street imperialism was somewhat late in appearing it has more than made up for its tardiness by its vigor. It has compiled a history of double-dealing, ruthless suppression, merciless exploitation, and of downright brutality which will stand comparison with any other imperialism.

At the moment, with reaction temporarily in the ascendancy here, it is impolitic, if not hazardous, to assert the existence of this imperialism. Nowadays bourgeois historians transform monopolistic robber barons into "heroes of our material growth," or "socially creative" individuals to quote the ennobling phraseology of Professor Allan Nevins

and Dean Louis M. Hacker.

As a result, a whole literature is appearing dedicated to drowning in a tumult of euphonious falsehoods, or to burying in a yawning gap of missing data, the very existence of this imperialism. A few examples are in order:

PROF. DWIGHT Lowell Dumond finds it possible to write a volume entitled America in Our Time and to devote neither section nor page nor paragraph to American imperialism.

Prof. Julius W. Pratt produces a stout volume, delicately called America's Colonial Experiment, dedicated to the proposition that U.S. imperialism was uniquely benign and, in any case, is distinctly obsolete.

Prof. Harold U. Faulkner writes a volume entitled From Versailles to the New Deal where the whole record of American imperialism from 1919 to 1932 is miraculously telescoped into this coy sentence: "In the little Caribbean nations, dollar diplomacy operated with the same misguided efficiency under the new Administration [of Harding] as it had under Democrats and Republicans alike in earlier years."

While hypocritical pretensions of philanthropic purposes have always been especially marked with the American ruling class

(burdened as it is with a nation possessing strong revolutionary, libertarian and egalitarian traditions) intellectual dishonesty has plumbed new depths as the reactionary nature of U.S. monopoly capitalism has become more and more stark.

One is reminded of Marx's comment: "... the greater the development of antagonisms between the growing forces of production and the extant social order, the more does the ideology of the ruling class become permeated with hypocrisy... the more does the language used by the ruling class become sublime and virtuous."

IMPERIALISM fastens itself upon no people without fierce and continuing resistance. This is true of American imperialism which, in the course of its colonial interventions and occupations, has encountered heroic opposition from scores of peoples, as the inhabitants of the Philippines, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and other lands. In suppressing, or attempting to suppress, such opposition, the Washington government has created thousands of political prisoners, refugees, exiles, and martyrs. It has, also, not hesitated to jail scores of its own citizens who, in the noblest traditions of international solidarity, protested the capricious

behavior of their own government.

This brutal suppression in turn aroused opposition which took the form of campaigns for amnesty and commutation of sentences, and these campaigns—frequently successful—were important components of the whole anti-imperialist struggle itself.

Few indeed are the Americans who know that the United States government was directly responsible for the executions of some of the greatest figures in humanity's epic struggle for national liberation; that a leading hero of the Mexican Revolution, Ricardo Flores Magon, whose tomb in his country's Rotunda of Illustrious Men is a shrine, died in 1922 in a Leavenworth cell—a political prisoner of the United States; that the great novelist, Jacques Roumain, founder of the Communist Party of Haiti, was jailed by the U.S. occupiers of his country, and died, as a consequence of this brutality, at the age of 38; that the Dominican Republic's most distinguished man of letters, Fabio Fiallo, was first sentenced, during U.S. intervention, to die, then to life imprisonment, and was finally released, in 1920, by President Wilson, due to worldwide protests, after five years' confinement.

(To Be Continued)

Woodworkers Strike to Force Pact Benefits

SEATTLE, July 19 (FP).—Strikes at logging and sawmill operations in northwest Washington were solid here as CIO International Woodworkers locals fought to compel employers to pay holiday and vacation benefits according to the contract.

The Monroe Logging Co. at Monroe, Miller Shingle Co. at Granite Falls and the Ozette-Morrison Spruce Co. at Anacortes, Wash., were struck. In southwest Washington IWA Aberdeen Local 23-2 set a July 30 deadline for practically all operations under its jurisdiction to pay for paid holidays.

Employers have been trying to chisel on the holiday clause by refusing to pay for Memorial Day, which fell on Saturday, and in some cases for Christmas, 1952. Pay for the Fourth of July was also an issue at many operations.

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VINSON'S NEW ALIBIS

CHIEF JUSTICE of the Supreme Court Vinson has just issued a new opinion on the Rosenberg case. He hastens to agree that Justice Douglas had a full right to grant the stay of execution which was used by the McCarthy mobsters to start a hue and cry against Douglas. But this rage against Douglas, led by Georgia Dixiecrat Wheeler with his gutter slanders, and demanding Douglas' impeachment, startled and shocked millions. In fact, Wheeler's lynch cry against Douglas probably began to open many eyes as to the real crime in the Rosenberg case itself. That is why Justice Vinson hastens to disassociate the Court from the "get-Douglas" threat which smacked so plainly of McCarthyite Fascism.

BUT VINSON also tries cunningly to justify the astounding act of the Court which meekly rushed to re-assemble at the command of the Department of Justice, and which shocked humanity by the indecent haste with which it cancelled Douglas' stay, and made way for the hurry-up killing just a few hours after the Court met. This action was without precedent in the Court's history.

The Supreme Court never read the official record of this case! The Supreme Court never had the decency or the courage to look at the so-called "evidence" which convicted the Rosenbergs. It never dared to pass on the astounding tactics of the trial prosecutor which were so sickening as to cause the Circuit Court of Appeal to say the Rosenbergs should have had a new trial.

Vinson's belated alibi cannot wipe out the damning statement made by Justices Black, Douglas and Frankfurter which show that the other judges knew nothing about the original trial record, or the original "evidence", and had only a few minutes, as Douglas notes bitterly, to look at the new legal point raised by the defense as to legality of the death sentence.

Vinson's alibi will only serve to spur the crusade to vindicate the Rosenbergs and to unmask their executioners. It will spur the fight to get to the nation the truth about Morton Sobell, framed with the Rosenbergs, and now facing a living death on the Devil's Island of Alcatraz.

GIMMICK ISN'T WORKING

FROM THE CRIES of anger in certain newspapers, it is clear that Washington is having trouble selling its latest gimmick for preventing American-Soviet peace negotiations.

That gimmick is that there is no use negotiating around the table with the Soviet Union because the Socialist states are facing "revolts from within." Dulles launched this line with eager haste just as the "Berlin riots" were breaking out. And there is no doubt that the pampering of the war-criminal Rhee in Korea, and the resultant sabotage of the truce, is part of this line. The idea is to keep the fires of war going, so that our "allies" will be forced to swallow the no-negotiation hook of the Eisenhower-Dulles forces.

WE SAW THE STRUGGLE over this no-negotiation line at the recent Washington Big Three conference. It is plain that Dulles tried to sell Britain and France the idea that since there is so much "weakness" in the Soviet Union and in the peoples democracies, there is no point in the Big Four meeting proposed by Churchill several weeks ago, and perhaps there is no point even in signing a Korea truce. It is easy to see that Dulles has a great investment, so to speak, in these signs of Soviet "weakness." He and his brother, Allen who is in charge of the secret spy-saboteur agency known as "Project X," have millions of dollars of taxpayers money to finance more such "riots" to prove that there is no need to negotiate peace with a "weak" Soviet Union.

BUT THE BRITISH and French have been asking, if the Soviet Union is now so "weak" isn't this even a better time than ever to negotiate peace? Hasn't it been Washington's big argument that the West must negotiate only when it is stronger than the Soviet Union and its allies, they ask?

Of course, the Dulles line about the weakness of the Soviet Union and the big chance this offers, Britain and France (and the American people) to "liberate" the Socialist peoples is not based on facts at all.

Because Britain and France know this, they would not go for Dulles' sales talk about "liberating" the Soviet peoples, even though they did give way to Dulles' pressure against a Big Four meeting now. Let us get back to reality, and the urgent need for the Big Four meeting that Churchill proposed after Malenkov offered to negotiate all issues around the table.



The Government's Persecution Of Its Political Prisoners

By PEGGY DENNIS

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT does not recognize the status of political prisoner in this country. Judge Medina in the first Foley Square Smith Act trial of the eleven national leaders of the Communist Party fumed for nine months that it was not a political trial but just an ordinary criminal case.

The so-called crime of these 11—and after them, of 76 additional men and women in New York, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Seattle and Hawaii—was called a "conspiracy." But it was not a "conspiracy" to crack a safe, nor a "conspiracy" to defraud nor a "conspiracy" to commit murder. It was charged to be a "conspiracy" to teach and advocate a social, political and economic science which the government claims includes the belief in the "overthrow of the government by force and violence."

And to this so-called ordinary criminal trial, as to all the other Smith Act trials that followed, the government brought to the court-room what Judge Medina called the "tools of the conspiracy." These were not burglar's tools to open the safe; nor the gun which to commit the murder. These so-called "tools of the conspiracy" were books on history, books on science, books on philosophy, books written 100, 50, and 10 years ago and to be found on the shelves of every sizeable library in the world—unless, of course Senator McCarthy has gotten there by now.

And for this "crime"—14 men and women are today in Federal prisons, scores more face prison. Eight of the first 11 Smith Act victims have just completed two years in prison on July 2—of a five-year sentence.

From the moment these political prisoners entered the Federal prison system the government that they are just ordinary criminals has created, on the one hand special problems for the U. S. Bureau of Prisons, and, on the other hand, has created special discriminations against these political prisoners.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons emphasize that the fundamental purposes of federal prisons are: (1) to protect the public welfare from the criminal; and (2) to rehabilitate and reeducate the prisoner. One can see that immediately the government runs into difficulty when it tries to

cut the political prisoner down to criminal size.

The Negro Communist leader, Benjamin J. Davis, has been in a prison cell for two years, but the fight for Negro equal rights has won Negro representation in city governments even in Atlanta, Ga.

The general secretary of the Communist Party, Eugene Dennis, has been in prison not two, but three years—but the call of his Party for peace in Korea has become the cry of millions of American fathers and mothers and wives.

The ideas of these Communist leaders cannot be jailed as long as they reflect the hopes and inspirations of the American people for peace, for safeguarding the Bill of Rights, for realizing security for the family unit—even though the physical bodies of these men are confined behind prison bars.

As for rehabilitating and re-educating these Communist and labor leaders—neither the jailors in Washington nor the local wardens have any illusions on this score. And two young people, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, only a few days ago chose death with honor rather than "rehabilitate" themselves into the image of the warmakers.

Conditions of Migrant Michigan Workers Bared

DETROIT—The Wage Earner, spokesman for the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists in its current issue offers a devastating on-the-spot survey of the terrible conditions under which migrant farm laborers are forced to work in Michigan.

The Wage Earner's reporter, Emery J. Biro, describes the miserable, crowded, lightless 8' x 10' shacks and tents to which some 100,000 migrant farm workers are consigned, eight in each, minus water or sanitary facilities.

He reports that bean pickers average \$3 to \$4 a day; onion weeders, 70 cents an hour. Furthermore, they are subject to abuses—the recruiter, crew leader or driver taking 25 percent of their pay for the day; the labor contractor, who clears large sums on the labor of Mexican nationals, stranding them for a day at farms where they can get only a couple of hours' work.

and witchhunters.

BECAUSE THEY ARE face to face with this new kind of a federal prisoner, that the Prison Administration and the government it serves seeks to inflict sometimes subtle, sometimes not so subtle, special discriminations against the political prisoners.

Mr. Bennett, director of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons in Washington in a 1951 report makes much of the fact that "each prisoner is sent to the institution moved from one institution to another so as to bring them closer to their families; such transfers help maintain family ties, reduce costs of visits to the inmate by the family."

How does this encouragingly humane policy apply to the Smith Act political prisoners?

The family of Carl Winter lives in Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Helen Winter, herself a Smith Act defendant, has been ill for many months. There is a federal prison at Milan, Mich., 60 miles from the Winter home. But Carl is in Lewisburg penitentiary, 600 miles away.

The families of Gus Hall and Irving Potash live 2,000 miles away from Leavenworth, Kansas, and therefore can make the trip to visit only every two or three months, instead of the allowed monthly period.

There is a federal prison at Danbury, Conn., but two hours by bus from New York City. But Eugene Dennis and John Gates, whose families live in New York City, are 1,200 miles away in Atlanta.

The mother of 14-year-old Lewis and 10-year-old Bella Frankfeld is in the women's prison in Virginia. So these two father is in Atlanta penitentiary—although there is a men's prison in Virginia. So these two children travel alternately to West Virginia and Atlanta to see their parents.

(To Be Continued)

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Ousted for Refusing to Be a 'Smith Act Judge,' Says Metzger

Destruction of labor and popular gains is the real reason behind the current anti-r hysteria, as it was after World War I, it is charged by former Federal Judge Elbert Metzger, in an article in the July 18 issue of "The Nation." Judge Metzger, who sat in the beginning of the Smith Act trials in Hawaii and originally set bail, was not reappointed to his post because of the reasonable bail figures he set for the seven defendants. Federal judges, on the mainland are appointed for life; in Hawaii and other American territories they are appointed for fixed terms.

"The danger today," Metzger writes, "is that with the McCarrans, the McCarthys and the Francis Walters ready to answer anyone who comes to the defense of the Bill of Rights, so few have the courage to speak out."

Metzger flatly disagreed with Judge Learned Hand that the advocacy of Marxist ideas by 30,000 American Communists "constitutes a 'clear and present danger' to the people of the U. S. As to Hawaii, it is rational to suppose that 60 persons advocating unorthodox po-

litical and economic ideas can be an 'clear and present danger' to the political life of a territory of half a million people?

"What I have said, I suppose, makes it clear why I was not reappointed to my federal judgeship, particularly when judges who preside over Smith Act trials where there are convictions are promptly promoted and Smith Act prosecutors are made judges."

Metzger demanded the right to criticize all governmental activities, and urged that Americans "put democracy in practice in our own country before we worry about reforming the political ideas of people of foreign nations."

Concerning loyalty he wrote: "I believe that loyalty to our beloved America means loyalty to its people and to its traditions. I distinguish between officeholders in power at a given time, any-

time, judges as well as others, and the people, in whom all power rests under the constitution. It seems to me that what is too frequently demanded today is loyalty to office-holders."

"America, to perpetuate the grandeur and glory of a democratic republic, must get back to due regard for the inherent rights of its citizens: the right to criticize governmental activities, the right to read any book and listen to any speaker, the right to bargain clearly, and the right to think and live as intelligent and free men, enjoying all civil rights intended by our constitution."

He stated frankly that judges are no "oracles" and are products of their environment and prejudice. "Many judges moreover, lean heavily on the secret advice of others," he declared.

Farley

(Continued from Page 1)

ticket, or by way of a deal with Farley should Impepitteri get the nomination.

It is in this light that Wagner forces resisting Impepitteri and his Farley-hierarchical campaign must be seen as an integral part of the complex but still growing coalition development among the voters.

Neither Tammany's Carmine G. De Sapio nor Bronx Boss Ed Flynn, both of whom have thus far opposed Impepitteri for patronage-hungry and party-power considerations, they admit their only reason is that "Impepitteri cannot win", is motivated by any real desire to stop Farley. Farley and Flynn are two sides of the same political coin and De Sapio machine politics makes them three of a kind.

With Queens and Brooklyn teaming up with Farley, a victory for his candidate would shift the real balance of power in the organization and weaken the Flynn-De Sapio grip. This is the basic reason for their apparent opposition to Farley's drive, though in fact Impepitteri has given Flynn more patronage than any other county leader, except perhaps for Roe in Queens. De Sapio, of course, is embittered because the mayor has frozen him out of the gravy pot and has, thereby, loosened his control over job-hungry district leaders.

But aside from their back-room concepts of the principles involved in this crucial mayoralty campaign, the Impepitteri-Wagner primary contest would have major ramifications. If the mayor is designated by the majority of the five Democratic leaders today, then Farley will be well on his way to seizing control of the Democratic state machine with its key role in the national organization.

It must be remembered that last December Farley received 104 votes for his candidate for state chairman, William H. Mor-

gan of Cortland County. The winner, present chairman Richard H. Balch, obtained 181.

The close vote at a state committee conference elated the anti-FDR and anti-New Deal crowd. They immediately began to beat the drums for an all-out push. Their strategy was to utilize Impepitteri against the "moderates" or that group of Democratic leaders with ties still to the labor movement, Negro organizations, and people's groups generally.

They hoped to create an internal crisis by which they would force the issue, oust Balch, and smash the remnants of the Roosevelt-Lehman traditions in the state machine.

Today's three votes for Impepitteri as the Democratic candidate by Sutherland, Roe and Sullivan are a key prop in the Farley conspiracy.

There are signs that the Democratic voters and many leaders and others are becoming aware of this.

Last week the City CIO Council endorsed Wagner and promised him "full support." This was motivated by Wagner's opposition to the Dewey program; his lone Democratic dissent to the higher fare Transit Authority when he joined with City Council President Rudolph Halley, the Liberal Party's mayoralty candidate, on the Board of Estimate; his denunciation of the 15 percent rent increase; his program for a labor grievance machinery in the city administration and his generally positive stand on domestic issues.

True, Wagner is no militant progressive; not even an energetic one. His avowal of a payroll tax scheme to solve the city's financial crisis last November still is remembered even though he disavowed it later, he broke no cardrums with protests to the Metropolitan juncrow eviction threats at Stuyvesant Town nor its rent gouge demands; nor has he spoken out against the school witch-hunters, McCarthyism, or a host of issue affecting the democratic rights, peace and security of New Yorkers.

Many AFL locals are reported endorsing Wagner and several have already made their supporting resolutions public.

Lucius C. Butts, Democratic leader of Harlem's 13 A. D. made the issue of Negro representation on the Wagner ticket a prerequisite for winning support in the primaries from Harlem. Butts said that if Wagner should be the party's candidate, the 300,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans in Harlem will insist that a Negro or Puerto Rican succeed him as the borough's president.

If the Tammany machine rejects this demand "somebody is going

to be sorry when the votes are counted on Nov. 3," said Butts.

In Brooklyn other forms of popular and coalition-minded sentiments were voiced by members of the Stevenson Democratic Club in the 2 A.D. and in the Flatbush Young Democratic organization.

Along with the Volunteers In Politics which appears to be all out for Halley, both of these groups have a vociferous section that opposes the present machine leaders, differs sharply with the party's program and failure to fight on major issues, and is openly challenging the clubroom apparatus.

At a Flatbush political forum Friday night, Howard Horton, a leader of the Volunteers in Politics, told the audience that no one supported by all five county Democratic leaders could qualify for the mayoralty.

The Stevenson Democratic Club and the Flatbush Young Democrats distributed leaflets demanding that Sutherland "dump Impy now."

In Queens a current of anti-machine feeling was making itself felt among rank and file Democrats, too. And in Levittown, Democratic unionists, reported to be active PAC members and influential in the local organizations, are said to be leading a fight against the party's years of deals and surrender to Nassau Republican boss Russell Sprague.

It is this kind of activity that the Farley crowd is determined to crush. An Impepitteri nomination would be a blow to the labor, Negro, people's movement which in many diverse, if separate ways, is showing a united demand to repeal the fare and rent gouges and restore progressive government to City Hall.

Only a smashing defeat of Impepitteri at the poll next November and a coalition movement, led by the two main sections of labor, based on making the elections a turning point in the battle against Dewey, can turn back the Farley-Dewey drive.

I have moved downstairs (Same bldg., street entrance) 76 EAST 11th ST. (WEST OF B'WAY)

I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys — worth saving for next year. All from imported coats being shown. 1954 styles — \$295 to \$400. Worth 3-4.5 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of costumes — silks. Mill Ends imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of B'way — store entrance.

Soviet Output Shows 10% Gain In Year

By Daily Worker Foreign Department

Soviet industrial production has again soared 10 percent over last year, with retail trade and consumer goods output showing steady advances, according to statistics for the first half of 1953, issued last week by the Central Statistical Administration in Moscow.

The figures were another refutation of anti-Soviet propaganda that the country is "weak" and "torn with convulsions."

The figures indicated that production goals of the fifth Five Year Plan had been fulfilled 100 percent as a whole. Although six categories of industry were slightly below the target figure, the other 10 major productive categories equaled or surpassed the plan figures.

Retail trade was up 15 percent over 1952. Sales of meat and meat products increased by 30 percent; butter and fat by 26 percent; vegetable oils by 14; cheese, 23; eggs, 18; sugar, 25; light automobiles, 72; clothing, 29; shoes, 24; cotton cloth, 14; silk goods, 34; television sets, 300 percent.

Longshore

(Continued from Page 3)

preservation of the "regular" gangs as employees at their respective piers as well as of the "extra" gangs, with the individual longshoremen regarded as "extras" left to be picked by hiring bosses at the hiring halls.

"Dockers News" also calls for preservation of the regular and extra gangs, to be rotated at the piers that employ them, but also demands rotation of hiring at union hiring halls for the rest of the "regular" longshoremen so that the work on the waterfront would essentially be preserved for those who follow longshore work for their livelihood.

Other demands featured by "Dockers News" call for the elimination of discrimination and various types of differentials, and also calls for restraint upon work loads and speedup.

Nazi Bonds

(Continued from Page 1)

tional and Kuhn-Loeb. What's more, these bonds, it was revealed, had sunk in value to as low as two cents on the dollar in depression days. It was a common joke in those days about using them to paper bathroom walls.

Suddenly a new outfit appeared on the scene to pressure our government and West German government to redeem with five and a half percent interest, what had been considered worthless bonds at face value.

The outfit called itself the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, which, Gillette charged, immediately got the cooperation of

the State Department under both Acheson and Dulles.

"I am told," Gillette declared, "that the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell then headed by Dulles) and the law firm of Covington, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb provided the legal counsel for creation of this committee, and that it was financed by the banks which sold the German bonds."

VALUE OF BONDS

Queries to the total face value of these bonds brought a guess of \$546 million. But the State Department said it was not sure of that figure, since nobody could say how many more of these bonds might show up. The accumulated interest in these bonds by this time is expected to total as much as the face value.

Many of the investors in these bonds, it was charged by Morse and agreed by Gillette, were actually backers of Hitler. Sen. Morse also called for public hearings to determine the owners of these bonds. "There ought to be," he said, "a public disclosure as to who the law firms are and as to how many bondholders they represent, and as to what the total amount of these bonds is. To be frank, before I vote for this treaty I want to know how many of the claimants are clients of Sullivan and Cromwell, and other Wall Street attorneys."

Morse also wanted to know how many of these bonds were held by "former German Nazi financial houses" who had picked them up for next to nothing. But he never got an answer to his question.

Gillette also charged that this was the first time the U.S. government had ever entered an agreement to cancel debts so that private interests could be paid off.

Murray disclosed that this Bondholders Protective Council had even received financial backing from the West German government. He cited testimony of a State Department representative who admitted: "Of course, the persons who bought those bonds would probably have a certain confidence in the outcome of the Hitler regime."

The people, Murray declared, were backers of Hitler and would receive the benefits of the debt cancellation. "Apparently," he stated, "it is for such purpose that we are now asked to sell the American taxpayer down the river."

Senate supporters of the bill, headed by Alexander Wiley (R-Wis), could not furnish a single fact to refute the exposure of this giveaway. Nevertheless, the measure was railroaded through the Senate.

The Administration pushed this bill at the time that it was calling for continued high taxes, many of which would not yield as much as the revenue given away to Wall Street banks and supporters of Nazis. The excess profits tax, for example, would yield at tops only \$800 million, compared to the \$2 billion just given the Bonn government.

Shopper's Guide

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Quality Chinese Food
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SUMMER VACATIONISTS

—changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one. B—This is for a change of address at any time. C—To expedite the stopping of a subscription, also send us the wrapper from the paper.

CIRCULATION DEPT.

Government Propaganda Proposal Too Crude for Movie Magnates

Game of Death —New Book by Albert Kahn

A new book by Albert E. Kahn, author of such well-known best sellers as "The Great Conspiracy" and "High Treason," was published today. Its title is "The Game of Death: Effects of the Cold War on Our Children." The book has been published by the new publishing firm of Cameron and Kahn.

"The Game of Death" describes the profound impact of the cold war upon every phase of the lives of American children. The story it tells is as frightening as it is important. It is a warning to the nation.

Substantiating its disclosures with careful documentation, "The Game of Death" presents an inside account of the atomic bomb drills for school children, their causes and emotional effects. It discusses the shocking and dangerous conditions prevalent in the schools as a result of the armament program, and exposes a nationwide plan to indoctrinate children and convert schools into "instruments of national policy."

It warns of the acclimatization of children—through comic books, TV, radio and motion pictures—to concepts of violence, horror and sudden death. It reports the beginning of "loyalty oaths" for parents.

Finally, it projects action Americans must take to protect the welfare and happiness of their children from the dangers that best them on every side as a consequence of the cold war.

"The Game of Death" has already been hailed by Prof. Henry J. Cadbury of Harvard University, chairman of the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) as an important contribution to the fight for peace.

Dr. Cadbury declares: "The Game of Death . . . shows in many ways, physical, mental and moral evil results from the current features of our life, especially features caused by or accentuated by the cold war. These human costs in the area of our country's future citizens constitute an additional argument to the many compelling reasons for seeking a prompt and honorable settlement of international differences. These remote evil results of our policy are easily overlooked. Here they are listed and documented in a series of powerful chapters.

Whether the American people will be moved by such a disclosure is the decision with tragic consequences which Mr. Kahn's collection of facts lays upon the reader's heart."

Bishop Arthur W. Moulton of Salt Lake City, Utah, declares that the book "will awaken American

By DAVID PLATT

Headline in the current issue of Variety magazine: "NO GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA FOR PIX."

It refers to a collision of J. Cheever Cowdin, new chief of the government overseas movie program, with top film industry executives.

Cowdin, a former board member of Universal-International studios, proposed in testimony before a House Appropriations subcommittee in Washington that government propaganda be inserted into all Hollywood "entertainment" pictures shipped abroad.

The movie companies who have already yielded so much to the Truman-Eisenhower war drive—firing Hollywood's finest talent and turning out one un-American film after another like "Pick Up on South Street" and "Man on a Tightrope" to soothe the McCarthyites—oddly enough rejected Cowdin's proposal with a loud chorus of protest.

"This must never be allowed to happen," they said, adding, "Should such a policy actually be put into effect, it might well ruin the reputation of American films abroad and completely dissipate their usefulness as tellers of the American story."

We can see their point. Suppose, for example, that Alan Ladd were to follow up his shooting of the sinister gunman Jack Palance in "Shane" by turning to the audience with: "We got rid of him. Now let's go after Malenkov."

Or suppose the prehistoric sea monster in "The Beast from 20,000 Fathoms" were to stop in the midst of his crushing attack on Wall Street to announce that the Communists ordered him to do it.

It just wouldn't do in Europe, where fear of communism is much less than fear of McCarthyism. As one film executive put it:

"Once our pictures become suspect abroad and audiences believe that we are no longer sticking strictly to entertainment, our whole effectiveness will be lost."

"This whole thing smacks of some more government interference and censorship," said another.

But Cowdin insists, said Variety, that he will get film industry cooperation on anything he wants. He said he feels "close enough to the business" to know that a few lines could be put into a film without hurting its value.

A few lines here, a few lines there. "It's like taxes," one Hollywood producer said. "They start little and before you know it they have doubled and tripled."

This giving in to the endless pressures of those who can never be sufficiently appeased leads inevitably to crackup.

One can already see it happening to an industry that once gave us such artistic films as Grapes of Wrath, Oxbow Incident, Juarez, Zola, The Citadel, Fury, They Won't Forget, Action in North Atlantic, Sahara, Mission to Moscow, Young Mr. Lincoln, Abe Lincoln in Illinois, Long Voyage Home.

The collapse of the once powerful German film industry following its surrender to the Hitler gang should make the Hollywood movie masters pause in their retreat before the film burners.

parents to the dangers facing their sons and daughters" and that "only through being alerted to these dangers can we effectively combat them."

"The Game of Death" is now on sale in two editions: a cloth-bound edition for \$3 and a paper-bound edition for \$1. The book can be obtained at all book stores.

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on the scoreboard by lester rodney

On a Variety of Topics . . .

A LETTER from William Z. Foster has some pertinent things to say on the State Department's sabotage of the U.S.-USSR chess matches.

Sports Editor of the
Daily Worker

July 16, 1953.

Dear Rodney:

The State Department's blocking of the trip of the Soviet chess players to this country is one of the most contemptible and unsportsmanlike actions that has ever taken place in the arena of international sports. One would think that these visiting players were criminals, the way it is proposed to hedge them about with restrictions, tying them to one hotel and to New York City. Why doesn't the State Department also insist that they be handcuffed while here, or stipulate that they be lodged in the Federal Bastille on West Street under adequate guard? Every lover of sports should protest against the outrageous treatment being proposed for the Soviet chess players.

Who is responsible for such a scandalous proceeding, and why? This is not merely the work of Soviet-hating bureaucrats totally devoid of sportsmanship or of officials so scared of McCarthy as to be afraid to provide even common decencies to Soviet visitors in our country. The foul affair bears the unmistakable signs of the 2 x 4 mind of John Foster Dulles, the infantile reactionary who is now messing up our country's foreign policies. It is one of his typically astute ideas of how to defeat the USSR in the "cold war." No less disgraceful is the failure of sports writers and commentators to protest the shabby treatment of the Soviet chess stars.

Mr. Dulles does not want the proposed chess match to be held—and this is the reason for the insulting restrictions laid down for the Soviet players. Everybody knows that the Soviet chess team is far superior to anything that can be organized in this country, as Mr. Reshevsky, head American chess player, frankly stated the other day. It's about a ten-to-one shot that the Americans would lose in the proposed match, and this is a perspective that the great Mr. Dulles cannot stomach.

The chess games, if held, would be carried on in a bright glare of international publicity, and Dulles would avoid the "political humiliation" of having America's first chess players defeated by the supposedly uncultured Russians in the most intellectual of all games. So, to prevent the loss of American prestige, the State Department sinks to the gutter level of its insulting regulations regarding the Soviet players, designed to prevent the match. But Dulles should be budged from this disgraceful position by real pressure from lovers of fair play. The Soviet chess players should be accorded every courtesy, in line with our national democratic traditions and be allowed to live and travel wherever they please in this country.

BILL FOSTER.

IT MIGHT BE noted that many sports writers "off the record," expressed their amazement at the State Department's stubbornness. And some of the U. S. players scheduled to face the Russians also had plenty to say. Which doesn't take away from the fact that they should have spoken out loud against the disgrace to our country's traditions.

A POSTCARD also found in the mailbox on the return from a reporting job in Albany:

"Dear Lester—Delightful column today on a gruesome subject—great guy Mel Allen. My compliments, sir. But not to waste a 2-cent card on just bouquets, here's a gripe. You fellows ought to get a non-New Yorker to copy edit Joe Clark's stuff. Today he notes apologetically that most of the country houses over there have outside toilets. And in what rural area in what other land isn't that so? I'll bet they even have to pull out weeds from their vegetable gardens!"

"Yours,
"MIRABEAU OF HARLEM."

HEARD IN ALBANY—The outstanding major league prospect in the Eastern League—of which Albany is a member—is Joe Taylor, Negro star who was recently promoted to Ottawa of the International League from Williamsport.

Taylor, one of the many fine young Negro players who started aiming for the top as a kid when the first big breakthrough occurred, is rated a very fine defensive player, a ground coverer with a strong arm, and a power hitter. Ottawa is a farm team of the lily-white Philadelphia Athletics, who certainly could use the kind of player Taylor sounds like.

But from what I've heard around A. L. dugouts, Manager Jimmy Dykes is going to need some education. Maybe the best

(Continued on Page 8)

'SHANE' — SOME EXCITING HISTORY. ON SCREEN

Occasionally, almost as an afterthought, Hollywood taps the rich heritage of American history for a reasonably accurate presentation of some phase of a people's struggle.

Such a film is "Shane," now playing in neighborhoods.

It tells, with considerable respect for the truth, one phase of the fight of the homesteaders to wrest the open range from cattle barons. This story deals with Wyoming in the 80s.

It's a film that still refuses to break with the current Hollywood cult of violence. It still tends to glorify individual—as opposed to collective—action. But yet it's a film with a balance sheet of positive factors far in excess of the average.

Part of this can be attributed to A. B. Guthrie, Jr., author of "The Big Sky," who wrote the screenplay. Guthrie knows his history.

Part of the film's excellence can be attributed also to the somewhat desperate situation in which the motion picture industry finds itself as a result of the inroads of television and the decreasing ability

of the U. S. public to find in its family budget the price of a movie. In an effort to get the public back into the theatres, the movies have been forced to explore anew the technical potentials of the camera. "Shane" makes use of Paramount's experimental wide screen and a sound system that makes actor's voices seem to emanate from that portion of the screen where they are standing.

To enhance all of this, the film was made against one of the most tremendous backdrops on the North American continent—the precipitous Grand Teton range in the Jackson Hole country of Western Wyoming.

Based very roughly on the Johnson county cattle war, which occurred several hundred miles to the east of the film's locale, "Shane" tells the story of a group of homesteaders to prove their claims despite the terroristic tactics of the big cattle owners, who reasoned they had somehow won the right to range their herds on the vast, unsettled domain of public lands that was the West in the waning days of the 19th Century.

Van Heflin and his wife, played

by Jean Arthur, and their son, played by Branton De Wilde, are homesteaders. Shane, played by Alan Ladd in one of the few worthwhile roles of his career, is a gunman who is trying to reform and throws his lot with the homesteaders.

Emile Meyer, who almost steals acting honors as the bearded cattle king, tries unsuccessfully to buy off Shane. Failing, he imports his own gunman—played by Jack Palance.

Tension mounts. Heflin emerges as the leader of the homesteaders. Although espousing collective action during the early phases of the picture, he decides on a course of individual action at a moment of crisis after Palance provokes and then kills a homesteader in a gunfight.

This brings on a climax wherein Shane, in the Hollywood strongman tradition, takes over and resolves the struggle. This, coupled with extreme emphasis on a series of bloody fist fights, constitutes the film's major weaknesses and its chief capitulation to current Hollywood standards, if that's what you

can call them.

Historically, the film is far more accurate than most of Hollywood's efforts, although, in the case of many wars against the cattle barons, the homesteaders were former cowhands who decided to go into the cattle business for themselves. In this case they are portrayed exclusively as farmers.

There is also a modern parallel that Hollywood certainly never intended. Just as the cattle barons of the 70s, 80s, and 90s sought to appropriate unto themselves the range of the public domain, so today, under the Eisenhower administration, are the modern barons seeking to convert their grazing permits in national parks and other public areas to a form of permanent tax free title.

In another concession to the current Hollywood trend, the picture tosses some bouquets at the Con-

federacy. The homesteader who gets killed is a Southerner, played by Elisha Cook, Jr. His Southern sympathies are emphasized. On the other hand, one of the devices Ladd uses to provoke Palance is to call him a "Yankee."

The picture yields also to still another Hollywood stereotype in portraying many of the wives of the homesteaders as the "weaker" members of the family. They are shown urging their husbands to give up and move on.

This is an insult to the great tradition of pioneer women, which is rich with stories of unsurpassed courage. Such portrayals are unfair to the tradition of Narcissa Whitman, Tamsen Donner and hundreds more.

In total, however, the film is significant indication of the tremendous potential waiting to be tapped by the movies in the field of U. S. history.

—S. M.

Chicago Educators Pledge to Lecture on Rosenberg Case

CHICAGO.—A group of faculty members at the University of Chicago are continuing the discussion of the Rosenberg case which, said one of them, "contains the most important lesson of these times."

Four leading educators recently spoke at a public meeting on the U. of C. campus, reviewing the injustice in the case.

The speakers were: Prof. Har-

old Urey, scientist and Nobel Prize winner; Dr. Bernard Loomer, Dean of the Divinity School; Prof. Malcolm Sharp and Harry Kalven of the law school.

Prof. Urey presented what he called "the logic of the case," showing diagrammatically how many questions and reasonable doubts were left unanswered when the Rosenbergs went to their death.

Stressing the fact that the crucial constitutional safeguards were violated in the trial, Prof. Urey declared that "the Sixth Amendment is more important than all the atomic secrets." He was referring to the section of the Bill of Rights which provides for a fair trial.

Dean Loomer declared that the execution of the couple was "a sign more of weakness than

of strength" as a symbol of the U. S. before the world.

He recounted his interview with President Eisenhower when the University of Chicago educator headed a delegation which went to the White House to plead for clemency.

"President Eisenhower knew no more of the details of this case than the man in the street,"

said Dean Loomer, "and was probably surprised at Justice Black's statement that the Supreme Court had never actually reviewed the facts in the case."

Dean Loomer said he was struck by the fact that the President spoke as a military man, using military examples to support his thesis that the Rosenbergs must die "in order to deter the Communists."

Dems Help GOP to Pass Pa. Sales Tax

By ROBERT HURDT

HARRISBURG.—The 1 percent sales tax that Gov. John Fine signed here last week is not designed for "educational purposes" as most newspapers reported. Nor will it pay for more social expenditures of any kind to benefit the people.

On the contrary, the 65 million a year it will raise go to pay bankers their exorbitant interest charges on the state's indebtedness.

The people who will pay this "banker's tax," will not get any increased social or welfare benefits.

IT IS NOT surprising therefore, that some of the most brazen vote-buying and "deals" this capitol has seen in decades preceded the final passage of the measure.

The Republican majority has had for years the 105 minimum votes needed to pass the sales tax in the House. But the labor movement had previously been able to get not only all-out Democratic opposition, but enough Republican votes to block passage. In this session itself, the sales tax had been defeated a number of times.

BUT JUST before the sales tax was passed, Gov. John Fine "convinced" a number of Republicans to vote for the tax. The jobs and patronage that were promised for votes are being widely discussed in the capitol, and are even being reported in some of the papers.

"CONSTITUTIONAL shortcuts

to which the Democrats offered no objections enabled the Republican House leadership to accomplish in less than an hour last night the budget-balancing job that had them bogged down for three months."

It is well known here that Democratic party politicians figure they can use the sales tax as a hot issue for the next elections.

AN INDICATION of the goings-on which preceded passage of the 65 million dollar people's tax, is the fact that the bill, with all its amendments was actually printed up before it was passed.

Rank and file workers, who placed reliance in the Democratic party politicians, are reported to be burned up at the way this sales tax was finally put over this year, after the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association had failed to push it through over for the past decade.

All retail sales in excess of 10 cents are taxed 1 percent in the new law, which goes into effect Sept. 1, except the following: food, clothing, shoes, meals in restaurants, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, prescription medicine, personal services and sundry items.



FINE

Anti-Labor Bills Blocked in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19. (FP).—Illinois unions at the recent biennial session of the legislature, blocked virtually all the anti-labor bills, but most of the measures endorsed by labor were also defeated.

The most important gain was adoption of a mine safety law bringing state regulations in line with the federal code. It took the Centralia disaster of 1947 and the West Frankfort disaster of 1951 to force the state code to completion.

The law empowers a state mine inspector to close down any pit which he regards as unsafe.

Reuben C. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor cited other measures passed as positive gains. Among these were a bill creating an industrial safety education commission; bills raising workmen's compensation benefits by about 16 percent and a bill improving the occupational disease act.

Soderstrom said 16 labor-supported bills defeated included an equal job opportunities bill, providing fair employment for Negroes and other minorities and bills for a minimum wage law, increases in old-age pensions, stronger industrial safety provisions and disability compensation benefits.

Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

to take the necessary action to resist such a provocation by Rhee.

"AT FACE VALUE"

"The Korean and Chinese side must hereby declare the assurances of the UN command concerning observance of the terms of the armistice agreement by the South Korean government and army can only be accepted at their face value," the Korean-Chinese statement said.

Following acceptance of U.S. assurances, Lt. Gen. Nan, chief of the Korean-Chinese truce team, called for "immediate discussions on preparations for signing of the armistice."

Gen. Mark W. Clark, U.S. commander in the Far East, said the Korean-Chinese acceptance of the U.S. proposal "should lead to the early signing of an armistice."

Clark said there still remain some points to be resolved.

Gen. Nam Il said only one question remained to be settled—the accommodation of Indian and other neutral members of the Repatriation Commission, so they can carry out their work without fear of being molested or attacked by Syngman Rhee forces.

The two truce teams and their helpers adjourned their sessions indefinitely after Sunday's meeting, and Allied and Korean-Chinese liaison officers promptly began work on administrative details for the truce. Alan Winnington, correspondent of the London Daily Worker, reportedly told Allied newsmen that the ceremony to sign the truce and declare a ceasefire might come this week.

According to press reports of Gen. Nam Il's statement, the Koreans and Chinese said the secret sessions at Panmunjom resulted in the following understanding:

1. The U. S. has received assurances from the South Koreans that they will observe a truce.
2. South Korean forces will cease fire within 12 hours after a truce is signed—as will all combatants, under the terms of the armistice—and withdraw two kil-

ometers (1.24 miles) from the battle line.

3. The U. S. command will not support any aggressive action on the part of the South Koreans in violation of an armistice.

4. The U. S. will maintain the truce even if necessary action is taken to resist any "aggressive action" by Rhee during an armistice.

5. If Rhee attacks during a truce, the U. S. command will not give any support in equipment or supplies.

6. There is no time limit on the armistice, and the U. S. command will abide by paragraph 62 of the truce agreement stipulating that the document will remain in effect until either side abrogates it or until the Korean question is settled.

7. The U. S. command will protect neutral nations and other personnel sent to South Korea in accordance with truce terms.

8. The U. S. will give police protection to the neutral and Red Cross teams involved in the armistice.

9. The U. S. command is continuing efforts to recapture the North Korean prisoners.

10. The U. S. insures that no more North Koreans would be released, and that all remaining prisoners refusing repatriation will be turned over to the neutral nations repatriation commission.

Trade Rise

(Continued from Page 3)

the idea of renewed east-west trade at Vienna in quiet, back-corridor talks, Pierson added:

"The American public might as well adjust itself to the fact that there will be an increase in east-west trade."

He called on Congress to institute a more liberal world trade policy that would "expand the volume of imports of manufactured goods, increase the flow of private investments for economic development abroad and encourage our friends abroad to stand on their own feet."

Perle Mesta to Visit Caucasus

MOSCOW, JULY 19.—Perle Mesta, former American minister to Luxembourg, has decided in the interests of government economy to waive the \$7,319.50 owed her in terminal leave pay by the State Department.

Mrs. Mesta recently visited Kiev and Odessa and plans a swing through the Caucasus, Crimea and central Soviet Asia this week.

French Misrule On Gold Coast Protested to UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 19 (ALN).—In a complaint to the United Nations, John Kwami Agbevano-Qushie, member of the Gold Coast legislative assembly, declared the division of Togoland into two separate territories under the British and French is intolerable and accused the foreign rulers of violating all the articles of the universal declaration of human rights.

"It is clear," he said, "that the rule of anarchy and fascism is rapidly developing in the trust territory under French trusteeship due to the desperate attempt of the administering authorities to suppress legitimate nationalism in the territory. Within the past seven days, the French frontier authorities have stopped and turned back the Rev. Dr. F. K. Fiawoo, deputy speaker of the legislative assembly of the Gold Coast."

"Lucas K. Tamakloe, accountant on leave attached to the accountant-general's department, Gold Coast, was removed from his family home in Lome and forced out of the territory. He was not allowed a minute to pack up his luggage before he was escorted to the frontier. There are many more incidents of this kind which cast a gloom and fear on the people in the territory."

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ON THE SCORE BOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

education will turn out to be Philadelphia fans' waning interest in a sadsack lily-white ballclub.

SAW AND ENJOYED the movie "Shane" while in Albany. ... From a Jimmy Cannon column: "You're Ralph Branca from White Plains. ... Say, do you suppose he could be any relation of Ralph Branca from Mount Vernon, the baseball pitcher. ... Culture Dept: From a movie ad for the new Robert Taylor, Ava Gardner picture at the Capitol: "The day her rancher husband was away she came to him and kissed his mouth. He struck her brutally." The accompanying picture, which bears the legend "between them a strange, secret fire" shows Taylor striking Gardner. She is dressed as women usually dress on the ranch, in a low cut off the shoulder gown which has slipped down from her shoulder. Everything's under control in Hollywood now, eh Kazan?

Line up with which Dodgers resumed after Allstar break may stick around as the strongest. Junior Gilliam was back on second, Gil Hodges on first, Billy Cox stayed on third, and Jackie Robinson was out in left field. This leaves out Wayne Belardi, who had fallen on lean days, and George Shuba, who hasn't done much and doesn't have too sound underpinning.

Dressen says he never gave up on Gilliam for a moment. The youngster looked stale and tired. He had played continuous baseball for almost three years, with winter league ball after league play in the States, and just needed a rest. He'll get his first winter off this one.

Oh, those Giants. When you put together pitching—Maglie, Gomez, Worthington, Corwin, Hearn, Wilhelm—and hitting—Irvin, Lockman, Thompson, Thomson, Dark—you're going places. Have to have one of those Dodger-Giant fan dialogue columns again. Had dropped it for a while when it seemed the Giants were hopelessly out of things and the Giant fan would have nothing much to say.

Can't give up on those Giants, can you?

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MEET THE HEARTY John Freedom on his exciting Jazz-Calypso Moonlight Cruise Fri., July 24. A sparkling floor show including the The Lela Ensemble; The Gals: The Five Crownns and Billye Redd; plus the luring rhythms of Rector Reddy and the Afro-Cuban ensemble. Meet leaves 12:45 p.m. Fri. on Hudson River at 9:30 p.m. Tickets: \$2.50 including tax; at Freedom, 33 W. 14th St. Entree: 5-0000.